GREAT VALUES IN SMALL FIGURES

\$7.68 Suits for Men are all wool, regular \$12 Suits.

Our \$18 and \$20 Suits \$11.98 for Men now only

All other goods-Boys', Youths' and Children's Wear at proportionately low prices.

Underwear, Hosiery, Hats.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

Hat Department, 16 S. Meridian St.

PLENTY OF THIN GOODS.

Chicago & St. Louis. ROUTE.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY

CHICAGO.

FOR THE

Tickets good going on all trains EVERY DAY.
Good to return for ten days from date of sale,
All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park,
Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street. 5 TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS and CHICAGO To Chicago, No. *1 | No. *17 | No. 3 | No. *7 | No. *5 Lv. Ind'polis 11.20am 11.55am 3.55pm 11.30pm 12.45am Ar. Chicago. 5.15pm 5.45pm 9.50pm 6.55am 7.30am

| No.*18| No. 8 | No.*10 | No. *12 | No. *4 Lv. Chicago. 8.30am 1.00pm 8.10pm 9.15pm 11.30pm Ar. Ind'polis 2.40pm 7.10pm 2.25am 3.40am 6.00am Additional trains: No. 9 leaves Indianapolisat 7:10 a. m., for Lafayette.

DINING CARS on Nos. 1, 17, 8 and 18. LCCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS on Nos. 1 & 18 LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS SLEEPERS on Nos. 7 and 4. All day trains have parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and reclining-chair cars. 6 TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI As follows: Leave Indianapolis at *2:45 a. m.,

*4:00 a. m., *6:20 a. m., 11:05 a. m., *2:55 p. m., 7:20 p. m. GREENSBURG accommodation 4:20 2 TRAINS Daily for NORTH VERNON and LOUIS-VILLE, leave Indianspolis "2:45 a. m., "2:55 p. m. 3 TRAINS for ST. LOUIS, leave at "7:30 a. m., "11:50 a. m., "11:20 p. m. For TERRE HAUTE and MATTOON, 5:20 p. m. 4 TRAINS for CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, NEW YORK and BOSTON, leave at *4:15 a. m., 9:25 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *7:25 p. m.; for MUNCIE and BENTON HAR-BOR at 6:00 a. m., 11:55 a. m. 3 TRAINS for BLOOMINGTON and PEORIA, leave for Peoria at *7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m., *11:25 p. m.; for CHAMPAIGN at 5:10 p. m. 2 TRAINS for SPRINGFIELD, DAYTON and COLUM-BUS, O., leave at '3:50 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. For tickets, sleeping and parlor car accommoda-tions and full information, call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massa-chusetts avenue and Union Station, *Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

GRAND EXCURSION

C., H. & D. R. R.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

Tickets good going on any regular train of JULY 22, and good to return until July 24, inclusive.
At this season of y ar Cincinnati affords so many places in which a delightful time can be spent, such THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, THE HILL TOPS,

PAIN'S GREAT SHOW, ETC. For further particulars call at C., H. & D. ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

OPERA AT THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,

MORNING TRAIN leaving INDIANAPOLIS at 7:00 a. m. By taking this train passengers avoid the noonday and afternoon heat.
5 TRAINS EACH WAY BETWEEN INDIANAPOLIS AND CHICAGO. DINING and PARLOE CARS ON DAY TRAINS, PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS. Trains leave for Chicago at †7 a. m., *12:01 noon, †4:20 p. m., *12:30 a. m., *2:05 a. m.

Trains arrive from Chicago at *2:20 a. m., *6 a. m., †2:45 p. m., *3:55 p. m. and †11 p. m.

Local Sleeper for Chicago can be taken at 9 p. m., train leaves at *12:30 a. m. Local Sleeper leaves Chicago at *11:25 p. m.; ar rives at Inclanapolis at 6 a. m. Licket offices, 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue. Daily, tDaily, except Sunday.

LUMP & CRUSHED COKE

FOR SALE

Indianapolis Gas Co.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

49 South Pennsylvania Street

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL-VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

CHICAGO ACCOMMODATIONS Westminster Hotel. Cor. Langley av. & 61st St. Chicago. One block west of Cottage Grove ave. and "1st St. Two blocks from Fair entrance. Permanent stone and brick; large outside rooms overlooking park; nothing better; European, \$1 and \$2; excellent cafe. Highly recommended by Indianapolis people stopping with us. Come or write. Cut this out.

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington Street.

Fair; warmer.

The Accepted Time

To buy Hats is NOW. The place, the WHEN.

We still have a great and good line of Straw Hats, especially in fine grades, now to go at low prices.

\$3 and \$2.50 Straw Hats for \$1.50.

\$2 and \$1.50 Straw Hats for 97c.

\$1 Straw Hats for 47c.

A large line of Men and Boys' Hats for 25c.

CARPETS. WALL PAPERS, DRAPERIES,

ALBERT GALL, 17 and 19 West Washington Street.

their doors this morning. The assets of

the Manitou bank are \$114,000; liabilities,

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., July 20.—The First

National Bank of Harrisonville suspended payment this morning and is in the hands

of the Controller of the Currency. Capi-

tal stock, \$50,000; assets, \$80,000; liabilities.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 20.—The John-son County Savings Bank suspended at

noon to-day and will go into the hands of

a receiver. About \$10,000 was drawn out

THE FIGHT'S A GO.

Mitchell Signs the Articles to Meet Champion

James J. Corbett at the Roby Club.

CHICAGO, July 20 .- All doubts that the

under the auspices of the Columbian Ath-

letic Club have been removed by the re-

ceipt of the following cablegram from Lon-

don, to-day, by President O'Mally, of the

Mitchell signed articles, which shall forward

Immediately on receipt of the above

O'Mally wired the following to Judge New-

ton, the match-maker of the Coney Island

On behalf of Columbian Club I tender you the

Never in the history of the prize ring has

there been so much interest taken as there

has been in this international contest.

Never has there been a purse offered and

possibly never will there again be one as

large as the one hung up by this club for Charles Mitchell, the champion pugilist of

England, and James J. Corbett, the undis-

puted champion of America. The discus-

sion relative to the merits of these two

men seems pretty evenly divided-some,

on account of patriotism, wishing Corbett

to win, others on account of their unhid-

den feeling wishing for Mitchell to win in

order to be revenged for the defeat of their

This is the line that experts will draw on

those two men, one side saying Corbett is

taller, more active and younger than his

adversary, while others will contend that

Mitchell weighs just as much, is as clever,

if not more so, than Corbett, besides is his

FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Jacob Kaberick and Wife Beaten and Slashed

to Pieces in the Night Time,

HILLSBORO, Ill., July 20 .- One of the

bloodiest battles in the history of burglary

in this vicinity took place last night four

miles south of here. Mr. Jacob Kaberick

and wife got up from bed to investigate a

noise in the house and found a man crouch-

ing in a hiding place and grappled with

him. The burglar, finding himself getting

the worst of the fight, used both a blunt

instrument and a knife upon his victims.

cutting Mr. Kaberick in several places on

the breast and knocking him senseless with

a blow on the side of the head that crushed

a portion of the skull. Mrs. Kaberick con-

tinued the fight and was slashed with the

knite in a dozen different places, the most

serious being a cut across and into the ab-

domen that may cause death. This ended the fighting and left both Kaberick and his wife in a helpless condition. The burg-

lar had the nerve to continue the search for money, but failed to find any, though \$1,000 was hidden in a feather bed in the

house. Toward morning Kaberick regained

consciousness and crawled to a neighbor-

ing farmhouse and told of the fight. The

farmer came to town and gave the slarm.

and pelice secured the country in search

of one Fritz Mast, whom both the Kaber-

loke say they recognized in the burglar. Mast was captured by Sheriff Michel near

the scene of his crime at a late hour to-day

and is now in jail. Blood was found on his

clothing and his hands were scratched.

Both his victims identified him before he

TEXAS POLITICIAN IN HOC.

Has Autograph Letters from President Cleve-

land and Others.

CLEVELAND, O., July 20.-There rests

to-night in a cell of the Central police

station a dignified, well-dressed man who

says he is B. B. Richards, of Fort Worth,

Tex., the chairman of the Democratic State

central committee of Texas dur-

ing the last campaign. In his

pockets are autograph letters from Grever Cleveland and ex-Governor

Oglesby, of Illinois, acknowledging the re-

ceipt of information on the political situ-

ation. Richards is accused of stealing a

satchel from a trunk store on the public

square, and it was in his possession when

he was arrested on the street. He protests

his innocence, declaring that he purchased

a few articles in the store and picked up

Briggs Doesn't Want His Gold.

San Diego, Cal., July 20 .- Rev. Charles

A. Briggs, who was deposed by the Presby-

terian General Assembly, has declined an

offer of a testimonial of \$50,000 which Chap-

lain Parker, of this city, wished to raise.

Dr. Briggs, in declining, said he had lost

nothing so far by the trial, except delay

in literary work and waste of time and

the satchel with them by mistake.

strength.

was brought to town.

pugilistic idol, John L. Sullivan.

master in ring tactios.

DOMINICK C. O'MALLY, President.

courtesies of our club for Corbett-Mitchell con-

ATKINS, Sporting Life.

at once, and will not listen to offers from other

its doors this morning.

Columbian Club:

test. Humbly yours,

clubs. Forfeit in my hands.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 77 South Illinois street.

ARCADE MILLS.

RESULT OF DENVER'S CRASH

Trade Paralyzed in Colorado, and 30,-000 Men Already Out of Work.

Quiet Day in the Silver State Capital Following the Storm, but Strings of Out of Town Banks Are Tumbling All Around.

DENVER, Col., July 20.—The closing down of many silver mines, smelters, and the reduction of the working forces of coal mines, railways and manufactories in this State, because of the reduction in the price of silver, has caused a deplorable condition of affairs among the laboring classes. I is estimated that to-day there are 10,000 men in Denver unable to secure employment. There are 20,000 in outside towns in the same condition, one-half of whom are making their way to this city, where they will become a public charge if conditions do not speedily change. The typographical union, at a meeting last night, appropriated \$1,000 for the purpose of sending unemployed men to their homes in the East. The railways have been asked to make a fifteen-dollar rate for the men to any point between here and Chicago. A conservative estimate of the men discharged by railways, mines, business houses and factories since the silver panie started places the number at from 13,000 to 15,000. It is also estimated that Colorado. Utah, Montana and New Mexico merchants bave countermanded orders on New York wholesale houses for goods during this time amounting to over \$12,000,000. There will apparently be no more failures

in Denver. The panic wore itself out yesterday with the failure of the People's, German and State National banks. This morning when the First, Nevada, Denver, City and American nationals opened their doors there were hardly a dozen depositors n all of them at the pay dows. In the First and Colorado National along string of depositors reaching nearly to the street were lined up in front of the receiving tellers' windows, and the money was going back into the bank vaults almost as rapidly as it was withdrawn during the past three days. The German, State and People's nationals could pay \$3 for \$1 if they could realize on securities. It is stated to-day that the McNamara dry goods house, which failed Monday for \$260,000, have settled with their principal creditors, and will resume business Mon-

The Roberts Hardware Company was attached this afternoon on a claim of the Colorado National Bank by Frank H. Bancroft for \$13,000.

The Adams Manufacturing Company was attached for \$16,000. A number of the firms closed yesterday and the day previous will resume business to-morrow. Chief among these is the Flanders Dry Goods Company, the court having ordered the sheriff to turn the property over to the assignee, who will conduct the business pending sattlement. The Hallack-Sayre Lumber Company and the Palace drug store will also resume. The Tucker Manufacturing Company has also made arrangements to resume. A number of others will open in a few days.

Other Failures. NEW YORK, July 20 .- David McClure has been appointed receiver for the Truth Company, on the application of Charles Eddy. Louis Ettlinger and Gustave H. Buck, directors, for a dissolution of the company. It was incorporated Dec. 10, 1892, with a capital stock of \$200,000, succeeding to the business previously carried on by the News Letter Company, and issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000.

SHARON, Pa., July 20.—Sheriff Burnett, of Mercer, at the instance of attorney Ingersoll, of Cleveland, served writs of attachment on the Douglass Furnace Company, of Sharpsville, foreclosing judgments for \$250,000 to-day. The failure is perhaps directly attributable to the recent assignment of Forsythe, Hyde & Co., of Chicago, by which firm the furnace has been op-

CANON CITY, Col., July 20.-When the honr for opening banks arrived this morning passers-by were confronted with a notice on the doors of the First National Bank announcing that, owing to failures of Denver banks, it would have to suspend for a

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 20.-The failure of the Kent Bank, this morning, precipitated a run on the other banks and this afternoon the First National Bank closed its doors. Liabilities, \$502,000; assets \$725,-000. Both banks will probably reopen. NASHUA, N. H., July 20 .- The Scourity

Trust closed its doors this morning. The bank had not met with losses but stopped business on account of the withdrawal of deposits. It has deposits and surplus amounting to \$250,000. GRAND JUNCTION, Col., July 20.-The

First National Bank failed to open its doors this morning. A notice posted on the doors stated the liabilities to be \$50,000, assets \$108,000, leaving a balance of \$58,000 in favor of the bank. FRANKFORT, Ky .. July 20,-Col. E. H.

to-day to the Lexington Trust Company. The liabilities are not given out but it is supposed that they are not nearly so large as the assets. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 20 .- The banking houses of J. R. Wheeler & Co., at |

Taylor, jr., the distiller, made an assignment

Healthfulness Can Be Preserved In malarial districts by the powerful tonic and alterative effects of a faily doze of Simmons Liver Regulator, the true malarial Colorado City and Manitou, failed to open antidote.

THE CRISIS IS NOT REACHED

Affairs in New York Seem Beginning to Assume a Much Darker Hue.

Stephen B. Elkins Plainly Laye the Blame for the Present Trouble at the Door of Dilatory Mr. Grover Cleveland.

The Longer Congress Waits to Act the Worse Matters Will Become.

Ex-Senator Henderson Before Taking a Pleasure Trip to Europe Chuckles and Says the Sherman Law Will Have to Go.

WALL STREET NERVOUS. When that Row of Bricks Begins to Totter

Look Out for an Earthquake,

NEW YORK, July 20 .- The nervous feeling in Wall street which was so noticeable to-day was said to be due largely to the uncertainty regarding the identity of some corporation on behalf of which an application was made in the United States Circuit Court for the appointment of a receiver, without disclosing the name of the applicant. By direction of Judge Brown, the papers, in accordance with the request of counsel on both sides, were kept private so that the name of the embarrassed company should not be divulged. This action of Judge Brown was vigorously condemned in financial circles this morning. It resulted in the names of several prominent companies being suggested as the one concerned and in at least one case a serious decline in the price of the stock of one of those companies resulted. Prompt denials were, of course, made by the officers of the companies against whom suspicion was thus directed, but, in the absence of precise information as to what company the application referred to, the rumors were not set at rest. CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 20.—The private banking house of T. A. Kent failed to open Well-informed bankers and others quickly learned that none of the companies mentioned was referred to in the application. Several bank presidents said that the action of Judge Brown was ill advised, because it might be the means of doing a great injustice to innocent persons. "For instance," said one of them, "this bank might in good faith to-day discount a note of this mysterious corporation, or accept big Corbett-Mitchell fight will be fought | some of its checks, only to learn, too late to protect ourselves, that the company was in the hands of a receiver."

Sterling exchange was weak and lower this morning, the quoted rates being \$4.824 @4.8412, and there was some talk heard of further imports of gold. The subtreasury was debtor at the clearing house this morning \$451,000, of which about \$400,000 was settled in gold. The subtreasury up to midday had exchanged \$200,000 in carrency. mostly "fives," "tens" and "twenties," for large greenback and gold certificates, and it was expected that a little more would be exchanged later in the day. It was supposed that the currency thus obtained from the enbtreasury was for shipment to St. Louis and Kansas City, from which points demands for cash were reported today by two or three of the larger banks. Regarding the shipments of cash to St. Louis the president of one of the large banks which sent out the money said that he did not regard the demand from that center at this time as at all serious. "St. Louis," he said, "is doing what Chicago ought to do, namely. rallying to the assistance of her neighbors instead of hoarding her cash, and, like all the other big cities, it finds it has to come to New York when its own resources run out. St. Louis and Kansas City will soon begin to reap the benefit of the forwarding of cotton, and some coin is already being forwarded, and, therefore, I do not think any trouble need be anticipated there. Similarly, I did not view with alarm the suspension of the banks in Denver. They are probably all thoroughy solvent, and have closed temporarily for their own protection, which was the best thing for them to do under the circumstances. The threatened closing of the mills in the East I regard as a much more serious feature of the

The situation in Philadelphia was said by New York bankers to-day to be worse. Applications had been received from there for eash, in order that this week's pay rolls might be supplied. The banks which received the applications forwarded the necessary currency. It is probable that some of the banks in this city will adopt some method this week to avail themselves of their credit balances in Philadelphia. The trouble is said to exist only with some of the banks in Philadelphia. New York banks say that they may charge a commission of 1 per cent, after to-day on all Phila-

delphia checks received for collection. The clearing-house committee this morning issued \$50,000 loan certificates to a small uptewn bank. No certificates were retired, but it was regarded as probable that \$150,000 would be retired before the close of business to-day.

CLEVELAND HELD TO BLAME, Interview with Stephen B. Elkins on the

NEW YORK, July 20.-The Tribune will to-merrow print the following: Stephen B. Elkins was interviewed yesterday in re-

gard to the financial situation, during a brief visit to this city. "If the extra session of Congress now

called," said he, "is to afford the relief expected, it should have been called earlier, so that the disaster, loss and shrinkage of values which have fallen on the country might have been avoided. It is a fact that values have shrank in four months a thousand million dollars. This is almost beyond comprehension. The reason set forth for calling the extra session of Congress is that the silver bill is the cause of the present financial troubles and distrust and should be repealed." "Do you think the silver bill is the cause of the present disturbed financial situation?" was asked.

"In my judgment it is not the sole or the main cause. The silver bill did not turn the balance of trade against us, nor did it have anything to do with the policy of contraction, reduction in manufacturing adopted by business men following the election, nor was it the cause of the financial troubles in England, South America, Australia and elsewhere. The balance of trade being against the United States largely caused the outflow of gold to

"What could Mr. Cleveland have done and what can he do now?" "If, instead of adding to the distrust about silver, Mr. Cleveland, early in April. had boidly declared it was the established policy of the United States, by the terms of the silver bill, to maintain the two metals at a parity, and that be would do so under any and all circumstances, it would have helped to prevent the silver scare. If the President, in his forthcoming message, or in some other way, should assure the people that there would be no great or radical changes in the tariff, and the principle of protection would not be destroyed, this would largely help to restore confidence."

HIS PARTING SHOT, Ex-Senator Henderson Says the Purchasing

Cinuse Will Have to Go. NEW YORK, July 20.-Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, whose letter on the financial situation given out by Secre-

tary Carlisle recently produced much dis-

cussion, has sailed for Europe, where he will meet his family and enjoy with them a short vacation. A good many things have happened in the silver agitation since ex-Senator Henderson wrote his now famous letter to Secretary Carlisle at the beginning of the present month, and he was quite willing before sailing to talk about them. "Look," he said, "for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law within a month after assembling of the extra session of Congress. The silver men perceive the revolution in the public mind on this subject, and, however eager or ardent they may be in behalf of silver, it is my judament that in the hope of making some sort of compromise that will leave them no worse off than now, they will consent to the repeal of this clause of the present law. My purpose in writing the letter to Secretary Carlisle was to issue a warning against

any compromise on this question. "It strikes me," said Mr. Henderson, "that the appeal to the country issued by the silver congress at Denver this week trifles with the intelligence of the country. Colorado is a little young as a State to talk about the good old times which were enjoyed before the demonstization of silver in 1873. That State is known as the 'Cen-tennial State,' having been admitted to the Union at a time when Congress had passed a law for the resumption of specie payments. As a State, therefore, Colorado cannot remember anything antecedent to the period when specie payments had been decided on. The good times that Colorado remembers occurred after the adoption of a law to pay debts with the best money

that the world know. RECORD OF SILVER COINAGE. "It is utter nonsense for Colorado or any other State to attribute good times in this country to silver, because the government of the United States never coined silver in any large amount until 1878. From 1792, when the original coinage act was passed until 1878, the coinage of silver dollars amounted to only \$8,000,000. From 1792 until 1853, when the Hunter coinage act was passed relating to the coinage of the subsidiary silver coin, there had been coined in subsidary silver only \$76,000,000. It was perfectly well known that more than one-half the silver coined up to that time was used by silversmiths and had gone out of the country. Silver then sold at a premium, being worth at one time about 103, against par for gold. It was much cheaper for silversmiths to buy coin and melt it than it was to buy bullion, and the purpose of the Hunter coinage act in 1853 was to lessen the value of silver in subsidiary coin in order that small change might be kept in the country. In the sixty years in which not more than \$84,000,000 in silver was coined, the government coined about \$900,000,000 in gold. Gold was much more abundant as a circulating medium among the people than silver. I cannot now remember having seen a silver dollar for twenty years previous to the passage of the Bland act, in 1878. As I have said, all the silver that the silversmiths could utilize had been taken out of the country. "The argument cuts both ways when I say that the country did not enjoy large prosperity until after the demonstration of silver in 1873. Every one knows that gold went to a premium of 280 in war times and that between the outbreak of the war and 1873, when silver was demonstrzed, the margin between gold currency steadily narrowed. For several years before the war, beginning indeed with the panic of business on the gold standard, but that confidence had been abused with the depreciated currency of cross-roads banks.

stick and the good will leave. A depreof 1857 and other panies may be traced to the disposition of the government or the people to triffe with the laws of trade that are stern and that insist on a normal enforcement." Mr. Henderson read with some interest Senator Wm. E. Chandler's declaration in favor of silver. "I do not see how Mr. Chandler reaches the conclusion," he said, "that the rejection of silver and the adoption of gold would bring distress, bankruptcies and poverty to this country such as it has never before experienced. Does he not know that years ago 97 per cent, of the customs duties were paid in gold and at during June of this year and up to July 10 not one dollar was paid in duties in goldf Either importers were not able to get gold with which to pay duties or, having it, they were unwilling to pass it back to the government. Since Mr. Chandler criticises the remedies which I proposed I would like to know how he can figure out that the destruction of \$200,000.000 in silver certificates can work him any harm if we put in their place \$300,000,000 in gold. How can our circulation be depreciated by any such changef How can any business suffer by the substitution of gold because silver certificates have depreciated with the fall in value of that metal. They can rise no higher than their source. The trouble with Mr. Chandler's argument is that his first column was added up wrong and that mistake is carried through the

depreciation, the same evils will come

about. If a government maintains two

currencies, the depreciated currency will

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN BLAINE. I notice that he brings Mr. Blaine to his assistance. Mr. Blaine declares that gold and silver coin constitute the money of the Constitution. This is a mistake of Mr. Biaine. They are no more the money of the Constitution than iron or copper. The Constitution gives power to Congress to coin money. It does not prescribe that it shall coin gold and silver. In respect to the States, it prohibits their making a legal tender of anything except gold and silver. It by no means follows that Congress is to be kept within the same limitations. Indeed, Congres, under its Constitutional power, can make a legal tender of anything, as it has made it of paper with no intrinsic value. Congress does have the exclusive power to coin money, but the Constitution does not say that it shall coin, either gold or silver. When Mr. Blaine said that Congress had no more power to demonetize silver than to demonetize gold, he simply used bad logic, and when he quoted Mr. Webster in the opin-ion that gold and silver constitute the legal standard of value in this country,' he | nac yesterday and prevailed on the workquotes a man who is entirely right, but what Mr. Webster said was a different thing from what Mr. Blaine thought he

"I notice," said Mr. Henderson, "that comment has varied with reference to the remedies proposed in my letter for the relief of the financial situation. There is no use in denying that they are heroic remedies. It still seems to me that the case may demand heroic treatment. If we try to do something now which shall merely help the patient to get up without providing an actual cure we shall find the disease returning again in virulent form and perhaps even stronger remedies may be required to deal with it next time. There is no use putting off for a few years what ought to be done as soon as we are satisfied with regard to the nature of the disease. In my opinion it would be bet-ter for Congress to make a legal tender of copper than of silver. Copper is certainly less variable in value. There is no metal whose value fluctuates so violently as silver. Since the deposit of bullion began, and the issue of bullion certificates, silver has ranked in speculation with the industrials. We surely cannot afford to continue a metal of such variable value as the money of our country."

FUN WITH CARLISLE. The Bimetaille State Convention Springs the Records on Him. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 20,-The bimetallic State convention assembled in Representative hall, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There were present three hundred men and wom en, including delegates and spectators. Nearly all of those who qualified as members of the convention were Populists. Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, of this city. a Republican, was chosen permanent chairman. Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, was the only one of the invited guests from outside of the State who put in an appearance and he attracted a large crowd at the evening session. At the afternoon session [Continued on Second Page.]

Striking Miners Led by Females Who Draw the Fire of Strip Pit Men.

Winchesters, Pistols and Clubs Freely Mingle in the Fray, and Over One Hundred Shots Fired During a Riot at Weir City.

Much Alarm Felt in the East Over the Closing Down of Many Old Mills.

Should the Amoskeag Cotton Plant Stop II Would Cripple a Number of Others-Iron Men Distressed in All Sections.

KANSAS BLEEDING AGAIN, This Time It Is the Striking Miners Who Got in a Fight,

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 20.-The expected crisis has come in the Kansas miners' strike. Miners who were willing to work quietly and peaceably have been attacked by the strikers, and blood has been shed, The feeling which has been growing more and more bitter for several days culminated to-day in a fierce battle at Clements pit, one mile south of this city, All the forenoon there were mutterings of the approaching storm, and the feeling was unr versal that serious trouble was at hand Just before noon a band of five bundred of of the strikers, headed by one hundred women, which had been marching to the various strip pits, reached Clements pit and sent in a committee to persuade the miners working there to quit. This they refused to do, and when the committee reported the entire body moved on to the works to force the men out. The strip men were ready for them, and when they crossed the trespass line they were fired upon and a general battle ensued, in which Winchesters, pistols and clubs were used. Over one hundred shots were fired. One man was wounded in the forehead, another in the leg. a boy in the foot and one of the women got a bullet through her arm. It is believed that none of the wounds are dangerous. A number on both sides were badly beaten up with clubs and clubbed guns. The wounded were quickly removed by their friends and their names have not

been learned. As a result of the battle the men in the strip were routed by the strikers, and were forced to flee for their lives, pursued by the howling mob, which would have lynched them had they been caught. The owner of the strip, Clements, his son, and a man named "Big Dick" Reed are said to be the ones who did the shooting, and they 1857, times were very hard. The trouble | have given themselves up and were run out then, however, was not that the country did of the county for safe keeping. The excitement was intense after the shooting. and it was feared that matters would become worse, but a prominent striker, Geo. It makes no difference what the form of | R. Fulton, made the crowd a speech is which he advised them to keep cool and counseled peace. It is rumored that a quantity of firearms have been received here to-night. The excitement continues at a high pitch, and further bloodshed now seems mevitable.

> The strikers were led by one hundred women, and in the vanguard were also an equal number of children. They were evidently placed in the front rank in the belief that the guards and men at work would not fire upon them. The men followed behind, and the whole body of men, women and children were armed with sticks and clubs and some with firearms, In front ranks four flags were carried, one big United States flag and on either side of it, two black flags. When the men work and the guards fired upon the strikers, the children fled, but the women entered boldly into the fight and fought with as much ferociousness as the men. The list of the wounded, as far as can be ascertained, is as follows: A boy named Betender, shot in the foot; Alex. Gava, a striker, shot in the forehead; Joseph Burgendi, a striker, shot in the breast; an unknown woman, shot through the arm; Dick Reed, a strip miner, slight fracture of the skull. Simon Berg, a strip miner, shot in the leg. Simon Clemmens clubbed on the head.

Believe More Bloodshed Is Coming. PITTSBURG, Kan., July 20.-The miners in this vicinity are in a state of intense excitement to-night over the wounding of four of their number at Weir City this afternoon. Many express the opinion that this is but a starter and will result in more bloodshed. That they are wrought up more now than at any time during the strike is certain, and there is no telling what the end will be. A meeting of miners and strip pit men is called for to-morrow in this city, when it is expected that a large number of miners will be present from the lower part of the district, and it is almost certain that something new will be decided on regarding the matter of

A telegram was received at the miners' headquarters to-day stating that Assistant Attorney-general Clerk will arrive at Pittsburg to-night to afford the miners all the legal protection to which they may be en-titled. No attempt was made to disturb the strip pits in the neighborhood of Pitts-burg to-day. Those operated by Beck, Beasly & Lanyon are running the same as usual. The stockades around the Kansas and Texas shaft No. 22at Litchfield is about one-third completed and the men are working night and day upon it. About 250 men visited three strip pits at Frontemen to quit.

Will Retaliate on the Railroads. Topeka, July 20.-Ex-Attorney-general Allen, who has been employed to represent the miners in southern Kansas in their fight against the coal companies, left for Pittsburg this morning. "There is going to be a hot legal fight," said Mr. Allen. "and I believe we will win. To-day is the last day of grace allowed by the companies before they attempt to evict the miners. If this be attempted I shall at once begin action against them for violating the anti-trust law. I shall also endeavor to have the county attorney or the Attorney. general institute proceedings to annul the charters of these companies for violating this law. It is plain to me that it is being violated, and I think we can forfeit their charters. So far as the miners are concerned, the first thing I expect to do on reaching Pittsburg is to have a consultation with them, and advise them to keep within the bounds of the law. There is considerable talk of riots just now, but I believe the men understand that their only hope in winning this fight lies in modera-

It is reported from railroad officers as authority that one thousand colored men were put on the cars at Birmingham, Ala., last night and started for Kansas to take the places of the striking miners. It is thought they will go to Pittsburg, and from that place be distributed to all affected mines in the State. Trouble and bloodshed will undoubtedly follow any such at-

MILLS CLOSING DOWN,

Eastern Merchants Alarmed at the Closin :

of Od Wo ks. NEW YORK, July 20.-The effect of the proposed closing of the large Amoskeag cotton plant in Manchester, N. H., during the month of August, can hardly, at this time, be fully appreciated. It is regarded as probable that many other mills in New England, such as the Manchester milis, the Pembroke. Webster and China mills and